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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/015,680	12/17/2001	Patrick Baudisch	D/A1188Q1	5074

7590 05/25/2005

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EXAMINER

ROSWELL, MICHAEL

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2173

DATE MAILED: 05/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/015,680

Applicant(s)

BAUDISCH ET AL.

Examiner

Michael Roswell

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 14-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 14-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-12 and 14-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hogle.

Regarding claim 1, Hogle teaches an application providing image information data for an image (taught as the use of applications to provide information for display on a computer system, at col. 5, lines 53-56), an image replicator so arranged and constructed to receive the image information data for the application and to replicate the image information to provide image information data associated with each display area (taught as the use of a graphic device interface, or "GDI", for drawing graphics on the screen of a monitor, at col. 7, lines 26-28), and a viewer associated with each display area, so constructed and arranged to received the image information data from the image replicator, which receives the associated image information data associated with each display area wherein at least one viewer transforms the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image (taught as the use of a display drivers on a monitor for displaying information, at col. 9, lines 43-45). Furthermore, Hogle teaches the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of the at least two display areas being different from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution

displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 2, Hogle teaches a first viewer transforms a first image information data and a second viewer transforms a second image information data, taught inherently as the display of information by the device drivers of col. 9, lines 43-45.

Regarding claim 3, Hogle teaches at col. 9, lines 50-54 a forking display driver which splits a graphics stream into "parts equal to the number of monitors being used", which encompasses the claimed at least three viewers.

Regarding claim 4, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is scaled in size, taught as the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 5, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 6, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 7, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 8, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 9, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 10, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 11, Hogle teaches an application providing image information data for an image (taught as the use of applications to provide information for display on a computer system, at col. 5, lines 53-56), an image replicator so arranged and constructed to receive the image information data for the application and to replicate the image information to provide image information data associated with each display area (taught as the use of a graphic device interface, or "GDI", for drawing graphics on the screen of a monitor, at col. 7, lines 26-28), and first and second viewers associated with each display area, so constructed and arranged to received the image information data from the image replicator, which receives the associated image information data associated with each display area wherein at least one viewer transforms the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image (taught as the use of a display drivers on a monitor for displaying information, at col. 9, lines 43-45). Furthermore, Hogle teaches the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of the at least two display areas being different from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 12, Hogle teaches a first viewer transforms a first image information data and a second viewer transforms a second image information data, taught inherently as the display of information by the device drivers of col. 9, lines 43-45.

Regarding claim 14, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is scaled in size, taught as the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 15, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 16, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 17, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image

is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 18, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 19, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 20, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 21, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67. Furthermore, Hogle teaches an application providing image information data for an image (taught as the use of applications to provide information for display on a computer



system, at col. 5, lines 53-56), an image replicator so arranged and constructed to receive the image information data for the application and to replicate the image information to provide image information data associated with each display area (taught as the use of a graphic device interface, or "GDI", for drawing graphics on the screen of a monitor, at col. 7, lines 26-28), and first and second viewers associated with each display area, so constructed and arranged to received the image information data from the image replicator, which receives the associated image information data associated with each display area wherein at least one viewer transforms the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image (taught as the use of a display drivers on a monitor for displaying information, at col. 9, lines 43-45). Furthermore, Hogle teaches the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of the at least two display areas being different from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29). Hogle also teaches a first viewer transforms a first image information data and a second viewer transforms a second image information data, taught inherently as the display of information by the device drivers of col. 9, lines 43-45.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 14 February 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that Hogle fails to teach scaling an image to provide a continuous display with portions displayed in different resolutions, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Firstly, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., scaling of an image) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Furthermore, Hogle clearly teaches the combination of two varying-resolution displays for the purpose of a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation or transformation of image data in response to a geometry change in a display, such as a resolution change, for the purpose of maintaining location data, at col. 3, lines 14-29. Indeed, the ability of Hogle to position varying-resolution displays into a contiguous workspace allows for the "substantially continuous" display of images across the workspace.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

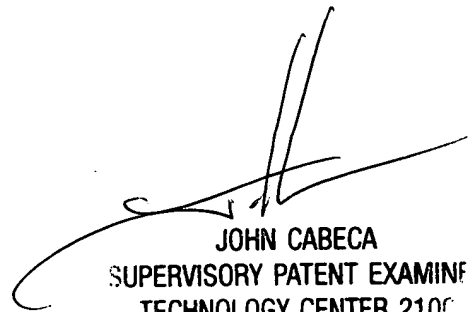
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Roswell  
5/17/2005



JOHN CABECA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100